

FIVE YEARS A CHAMPION!
AS TO LARGEST CIRCULATION. **1888** AS THE GREATEST SUNDAY PAPER.
1884-'85 THE WORLD 1886-'87
AS A RELIABLE NEWSPAPER. **1883** AS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
AND SO 'T WILL CONTINUE.

PRICE ONE CENT.

5 O'CLOCK EXTRA

CLOSE AT NOON!

The Produce Exchange and The Saturday Half Holiday.

Little Sympathy With a Scheme to Nullify the Law.

Some Room-Traders and Scampers in the Wheat Pit Would Like to Speculate All Day, but the General Opinion Is Said to Be in Favor of Complying with the Law.

The Recreation a Benefit to Employers and Employees Alike.

A proposed amendment to the by-laws of the Produce Exchange, which will virtually nullify the Saturday Half-Holiday law, is now exciting a great deal of discussion among the members of that institution. When the Half-Holiday law was first passed by the Legislature, the exchange, which obtained its charter from the State, at once decided to close on Saturdays at noon, and it has been working under this system ever since.

The law has been unpopular with some room-traders and scampers in the wheat pit, and the present attempt to make the law null and void had its origin among this class of members.

The proposed amendment rule, which is to be voted upon Monday, June 4, and has been approved by the Board of Managers of the Exchange, reads as follows, the amending clause which is inserted being printed in italics:

Sec. 32. The Exchange shall be open for business daily, except Sundays and legal holidays, between the hours of nine o'clock and five o'clock, and under such rules as the Board of Managers may establish; but the Exchange may be closed for one day at any time when the Board of Managers shall direct a vote of the members to be taken thereon by ballot, of which not less than twenty-four hours notice shall be given by the President, provided two-thirds of all the votes cast shall be in favor of such closing.

To carry the amendment requires a majority of two-thirds. The movers propose, if successful, to extend the time of closing on Saturday to 2 o'clock, thus requiring a full day's work not only from the clerks in the offices of all the brokers and merchants, but from all the employees of the Exchange. The amendment would also compel the attendance at the Exchange up to the hour of closing of all the active members, both in the speculative and cash departments of the floor and grain trade, no matter whether they were opposed to the change or not.

A rough estimate it would affect not fewer than ten thousand persons, the great majority of whom are employed in the mercantile offices of the Exchange and have salaries positions.

That the proposition to keep open until 2 o'clock on Saturdays and very unpopular, especially among the younger men on the floor, who generally represent the larger houses, and are working on salaries, is very evident. Most of them, however, are unwilling to express any opinion in the matter, for fear that it may be used against them, and as a matter of fact not a few of them who apparently favor the change will certainly vote against it when it comes to balloting.

A thorough canvass of the active members of the Exchange who are to be counted upon to cast their votes in such a controversy has been made by reporters of this Extra. The prevailing sentiment is strongly against any change in the present arrangement so long as the Half-Holiday law continues to exist.

Nearly all the established grain and flour houses are opposed to the amendment. This is also true of most of the clerks on the floor, who also hold membership certificates, and who are in a position to make the amendment impossible so long as the Half-Holiday law continues to exist.

Among those who favor its adoption are Henry S. Knickerbocker, J. D. Edwards, of the grain trade, and E. B. Cottrell, of the speculative department. Their argument is that Chicago keeps open and they must follow suit to protect their small business.

On the other side, those who favor the existing system hold that so long as the law is observed, the members of the exchange ought to be allowed to get out of town for Sunday, or get recreation in other ways, that keeping open until 2 o'clock would be a violation of the charter granted by the State, and that if necessary all the work of Saturday could easily be done in the morning hours, and that there is no sense in knocking down to Chicago.

In regard to the number of those who stay after hours Saturday and trade on the curb, they say that it is comparatively small, and that the business done is only of a scalping nature and does not in any way affect the general business of the Exchange.

Those who are opposed to the amendment all feel very confident that it will be rejected by a large majority, while many of those who favor it express very grave doubts as to their ability to carry it.

Here are some of the views expressed by members of the Exchange representing all departments of trade in opposition to the amendment.

H. P. Wardwell, of the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell, grain-it will promote the business of the Exchange if we close at noon on Saturday, because it will make the trade better prepared to do the work of the morning. Besides this, they have no right to keep open on a legal holiday or half holiday. The charter forbids it. The members of the Exchange will lose nothing by observing the law of the State.

Fred Goldsmith, one of the best-known brokers in the wheat pit-You can put me down as strongly in favor of the law. I don't believe in the army of kickers. As long as it is the law to close at noon it is proper to observe it. I shall vote against the amendment.

J. P. Bennett, grain broker-I am in favor of working fewer hours not only for the members of the Exchange, but for their clerks and employees. I am not prepared to say, however, that keeping open till 2 o'clock on Saturday would not be a good thing for the trade.

Clarkson Cowi, a prominent trader-I am (Continued on Second page.)

DELEGATES ARRIVING AT ST. LOUIS.

WILL M. WHITE OF P. A. COLLINS AS Temporary Chairman—Second Page.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)
ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The Oregon delegation, part of which accompanied the California delegation yesterday, will arrive at 5.30 this afternoon. The California men under the leadership of National Committeeman Tarpey, have decided to play hosts for the other delegation from the slope.

Mr. Wm. H. Terry, holding the Utah proxy in the National Committee, arrived this morning and was taken in charge by Committeeman Tarpey. Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Arizona will share the California headquarters.

The delegates from the Golden Gate are working hard to secure the honor of temporary Chairman for Lieut. Gov. Stephen M. White, who is the choice of all the committeemen already in attendance. He may be selected in preference to Hon. P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts, some good reason is shown for giving the Massachusetts man the compliment.

Secretary F. O. Prince and Treasurer Condon, of the National Convention, arrived this morning in a special train on the Southern.

Among the delegates now here the Vice Presidency is the all-absorbing topic, there being but one name heard, or even thought of for the head of the ticket.

The situation in regard to second place as summed up by the *Republic* this morning, is as follows:

Thurman can have the nomination if he will take the name. He has a very strong following, especially from the South; Wilson will have a following of the West; if Thurman is elected, he will have an immense following, accomplished by better opportunity from Indiana. Roger C. Brown will have a nice following from the West, and California, is a very promising dark horse.

This afternoon forty Washington correspondents arrived.

The National Committee will meet at the headquarters at the Southern Monday to make preliminary arrangements.

MAHLER'S MARITAL MISADVENTURES.

A New York Wife, a Jersey City Betrothed, and a Lonely Girl.

Last October Fred Mahler and Bertha Rush were both boarders at the home of Bertha's sister, Mrs. Martha Metz, 38 Sussex street, Jersey City. They fit in love, became engaged and set June 10th the date of their marriage. Mahler then went South for the winter and Miss Rush, joined to Germany to visit relatives.

In April both returned to Jersey City and the home in Sussex street. Mahler bought furniture and fitted up rooms preparatory to the wedding. A jeweler's price were sought, rings fitted and everything arranged happily.

Yesterday afternoon Frederick started for a walk and met two friends. They told him that Margaret Mayer, a young woman living at 245 West 125th street, had just been arrested by the police. Mahler, who was at that time in justice to his wife, who was in the hospital, obtained a warrant for her arrest.

Freight and beer worked strongly on Frederick's mind that he had to the Justice's office, met Miss Rush, and offered to marry her then and there.

She accepted, and the Justice the knot. An hour later the prospect bride in Sussex street heard the news. Stripped of her wedding dress, she was told to get ready to go to the Justice's office, where she was to be married.

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THE BREWERYMEN'S DIVIDED COUNSEL.

Unwilling to Raise the Boycott, but Wanting to Tie Back to Work.

The brewerymen's lockout is causing considerable controversy among the labor leaders, a portion of whom want the boycott raised, while a majority of them do not. Central Labor Union delegates say that an out-and-out boycott has never been put on the pool brewers, but a resolution was adopted requesting all union men to patronize only the product of brewers designated by the Journeymen Brewers' Union and printed in a pamphlet issued by the Forthright & McQuade Publishing Company. It has been suggested that all the pool brewers be added to the list, and thus remove all semblance of a boycott. The anti-boycotters want the embargo on pool beer raised, so that the locked-out men may go back to work.

Secretary Seifert, of the Brewers' Exchange, says that all the men will no doubt be employed when the boycott is taken off, but not until then. Some of the locked-out men have been re-engaged and others are trying to get back in spite of the action of their opponents.

The support of the men out are low, and soon money will not be forthcoming, a fact which the opponents of the boycott will bring the obtuse heads of the Central Labor Union to their better senses.

Secretary Herbrandt having gone to Europe to attend to some private affairs, his duties are being performed by the men's Union is filled by Louis Riege, who has been endeavoring to get the boycott raised by the Central Labor Union.

THE DISTRICT COURT VIOLATED THE RULES OF THE ORDER.

The Warring Factions Exhorted to Make Peace at Once.

Labor's Malcontents to be Brought to Trial and Disciplined.

Forty-Nine Commanded to Acknowledge Quin as Master Workman Until an Appeal is Taken—A Meeting Convened for To-Night, with Quin in the Chair—The General Master Workman's Powerful Plea for Harmony.

Great interest, bordering on excitement, has been manifested among the Knights of Labor and in organized labor circles in the decision of General Master Workman Quin, of District Assembly No. 49.

This decision THE EVENING WORLD is enabled to lay before its readers in advance of its delivery to District Assembly No. 49. It is adverse to the District Assembly, and in its opinion the District Assembly is in the wrong.

As both parties in this controversy agreed in my opinion that the law of the District Assembly is in the wrong, the District Assembly is in the wrong.

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